imbhwoh and the chief. In 1934, the chief was deposed in favour of another and *imbhwoh* was suppressed, both by Administrative action, but apparently with the support of the people.

Missions

Smith indicates that during the troubled period of *imbhwoh* mission converts suffered greatly from atrocities committed against them by both sides. But he judges that the Kagoro early responded favourably to the Protestant mission teaching and adopted many of the culture elements it introduced, such as schools, literacy in Hausa, innovations in building and in dress, and agricultural and medical amenities. The senior mission came in 1926. In recent years a second mission has entered the district and also a Southern Nigerian representative of an African Christian sect.

Islam does not appear to have made any progress among Kagoro.

Moroa (Asolio) and Ataka

Location: Population: Nomenclature: Traditions of Origin

Moroa Independent District lies in south-eastern Zaria Province, bounded by the easternmost extension of the Zangon Katab District of Zaria Emirate on the north, Kagoro Independent District on the west, the Jema'a Emirate-Division, Plateau Province, on the south, and the Birom Tribal Area (District), Jos Division, Plateau Province, on the east. It represents essentially an extension of the plains of Zangon Katab and Northern Kagoro, and the rugged heights of the central sector of Kagoro District. Its chief natural distinction is a thick belt of fan palms lying in the plains north of the Kafanchan-Jos railway, which virtually bisects the District. Tremearne described the area as being "open and very rich, most of the visible area being under cultivation at some time or another."

The N.A. Census of 1948–9 returned the following figures for the population of the District:

"Tribe"	
Moroa	5,756
Atakar	3,294
Katab	1,062
Hausa	286
Ibo	36
Fulani	22
Fallomi [90]	17
Tiv	7
Yoruba	5
	10,455

With the exception of the Fulani, who are probably predominantly pastoralists, the small "stranger" and "native foreigner" population is concentrated near the railway, mainly in the vicinity of Manchok station, engaged in trading.

The area of the District, according to the Census of 1931, is 143 square miles; density (1948), 73 per square mile. Since, however, a sizeable portion of Moroa, upon Kagoro Rock and in the kurmi to the south, is not arable, actual density of population must be rather more than the figure indicates.

Reynolds in 1950 reported 311 Asolio, in two villages or hamlets, along the northern border of Moroa District, in the Pari Village-area of Zangon Katab

[90] "Fallomi" or "Forlomi": Hausa corruption of Fort-Lamy; applied in Nigeria to immigrants from the Chad region of French Equatorial Africa.